UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25070/Add.26
9 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993 and S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993.

During the week ending 3 July 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

United States notification of 26 June 1993 measures against Iraq

By a letter dated 26 June 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26003), the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations reported that, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the United States had exercised its right of self-defence by "responding to the Government of Iraq's unlawful attempt to murder the former Chief Executive of the United States Government, President George Bush, and to its continuing threat to United States nationals". In the light of the above, the Government of the United States of America requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3245th meeting, held on 27 June 1993, in response to the above request.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Iraq, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the same meeting, the Council concluded its consideration of the item.

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/21100/Add.33, S/21100/Add.36, S/21100/Add.37, S/21100/Add.38, S/21100/Add.42, S/21100/Add.43, S/21100/Add.47, S/22110/Add.6, S/22110/Add.7,

S/22110/Add.8, S/22110/Add.9, S/22110/Add.13, S/22110/Add.14, S/22110/Add.17, S/22110/Add.20, S/22110/Add.24, S/22110/Add.25, S/22110/Add.32, S/22110/Add.37, S/22110/Add.40, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.11, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.34, S/23370/Add.39, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.2, S/25070/Add.5, S/25070/Add.21 and S/25070/Add.24; see also S/23370/Add.10, S/23370/Add.32 and S/23370/Add.47)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3246th meeting, held on 28 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26006):

"The Security Council has noted with particular concern the letter of 6 June 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/25905) concerning resolution 833 (1993).

"The Council recalls in this connection that the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission did not reallocate territory between Kuwait and Iraq, but simply carried out the technical task necessary to demarcate the precise coordinates for the first time, on the basis of "The Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters" signed by them on 4 October 1963, which were registered with the United Nations. The Council reminds Iraq that the Boundary Demarcation Commission acted on the basis of resolution 687 (1991) and the Secretary-General's report on implementing paragraph 3 of that resolution, both of which were formally accepted by Iraq. In its resolution 833 (1993), the Council reaffirmed that the decisions of the Commission were final, and demanded that Iraq and Kuwait respect the inviolability of the international boundary as demarcated by the Commission and the right to navigational access.

"The Council also reminds Iraq of its acceptance of resolution 687 (1991) of the Council, which forms the basis for the cease-fire. The Council wishes to stress to Iraq the inviolability of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, demarcated by the Commission and guaranteed by the Council pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991), 773 (1992) and 833 (1993), and the serious consequences that would ensue from any breach thereof."

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.22 and S/25070/Add.23; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.19 and S/25070/Add.24)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3247th meeting, held on 29 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Estonia, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Latvia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Senegal, Slovenia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of the discussion of the item before it.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25997), which had been submitted by Cape Verde, Djibouti, Morocco, Pakistan and Venezuela. The President also announced that Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, the Comoros, Egypt, Estonia, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Latvia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates had joined as sponsors of draft resolution S/25997, which read as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recognizing that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a sovereign, independent State and a Member of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a State Member of the United Nations, enjoys the rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued to be subjected to armed hostilities in contravention of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) and other relevant Security Council resolutions and that, despite all efforts by the United Nations as well as regional organizations and arrangements, the Bosnian Serb party continues to refuse to comply with all relevant resolutions in flagrant contempt of the Security Council,

Commending the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for its constructive and responsible policies as manifested in its acceptance of all the documents negotiated in the peace process,

Affirming that the international community has the responsibility to secure fully the independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as to prevent acts of genocide and of crimes against humanity,

Reaffirming once again its total and complete rejection of the acquisition of territory through the use of force and the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

Stressing that a solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina must be based on the following principles:

(a) Immediate cessation of hostilities;

(b) Withdrawal from the territories occupied by force and ethnic cleansing;

(c) Reversal of the consequences of the reprehensible policy of ethnic cleansing and recognition of the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes;

(d) Restoration of the territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Taking note that the International Court of Justice in its Order of 8 April 1993 in the case concerning application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)) unanimously indicated as a provisional measure that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should immediately, in pursuance of its undertaking in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of the crime of genocide,

Recalling also the call made to it by the World Conference on Human Rights to take the necessary measures to end the genocide taking place in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular in Gorazde,

Mindful of its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance and preservation of international peace and security,

Determining that the grave situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. Demands that all hostilities within the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be halted forthwith and the consequences of hostilities against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be reversed in accordance with the principles outlined above;

3. Decides to exempt the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo imposed on former Yugoslavia by its

resolution 713 (1991) with the sole purpose of enabling the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to exercise its inherent right of self-defence;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25997 with the following result: the draft resolution received 6 votes in favour to none against, with 9 abstentions (Brazil, China, France, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

United Nations Protection Force (see S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.40, S/25070/Add.7 and S/25070/Add.13; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.19, S/25070/Add.22, S/25070/Add.23 and S/25070/Add.24)

The Security Council considered the item at its 3248th meeting, held on 30 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 815 (1993) (S/25777 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and the further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 815 (1993) (S/25993).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/26014), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26014 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 847 (1993).

Resolution 847 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 15 May 1993 (S/25777 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and of 25 June 1993 (S/25993),

Having considered also the letter by the President of the Republic of Croatia of 26 June 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26002),

Recalling the overwhelming importance of seeking, on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, comprehensive political solutions to the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and of sustaining confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Strongly condemning continuing military attacks within the territory of the Republics of Croatia and of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirming its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and of the other Member States where UNPROFOR is deployed,

Calling on the parties and others concerned to reach an agreement on confidence-building measures in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, including the opening of the railroad between Zagreb and Split, the highway between Zagreb and Zupanja, and the Adriatic oil pipeline, securing the uninterrupted traffic across the Maslenica straits, and restoring the supply of electricity and water to all regions of the Republic of Croatia including the United Nations Protected Areas,

Determined to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 25 June 1993 (S/25993) and the request for additional resources contained in paragraphs 22, 24 and 25 of his report of 15 May 1993 (S/25777);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report one month after the adoption of the present resolution on progress towards implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Croatian Government, and decides to reconsider, in the light of that report, UNPROFOR's mandate in the territory of the Republic of Croatia;

3. Decides, in this context, to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional interim period terminating on 30 September 1993;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on developments in regard to the implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in Georgia (see S/23370/Add.40 and S/25070/Add.4)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3249th meeting held on 2 July 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the letter dated 2 July 1993 from the Head of State of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26031).

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26032):

"The Security Council has considered the letter dated 2 July 1993 from the Head of State of the Republic of Georgia concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia (S/26031). The Council expresses its deep concern at the reports of increased fighting around Sukhumi. The Council calls on all the parties to cease military action immediately, and to respect the cease-fire agreement of 14 May 1993. The Council will consider without delay the report of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1993 (S/26023), and the recommendations therein."